MARCH, 1935

JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM

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THE WORLD CALENDAR

Every Year the Same

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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FEBRUARY

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DECEMBER

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24	25	26	27	28	29	30

YEAR-END DAY, December Y, follows December 30th every year
LEAP-YEAR DAY, June L, follows June 30th in leap years

The World Calendar regulates the twelve-month year. It is balanced in structure, perpetual in form.

Its twelve months are multiples of halves and quarters. The equal quarters consist of 3 months; the first month has 31 days; the remaining two have 30 days. These quarters also comprise 13 weeks or 91 days, of which 13 days are Sundays and 78 are weekdays. Each month has 26 weekdays.

In the perpetual calendar, Year-End Day, the odd 365th and last day of the year, is considered as an extra Saturday between December 30th and January 1st. The additional 366th day in leap years is considered as another extra Saturday between June 30th and July 1st and is called Leap-Year Day. These days are tabulated as December Y and June L respectively, by which method the 31-day months begin the quarters. It is recommended that these two stabilizing days be considered by the United States as holidays. January 1st, New Year's Day, falls on Sunday, and the working week begins the following day.

The revised twelve-month year in its even quarters conforms to the seasons, recognizing natural laws. Comparisons are easily obtained; changes involved require a minimum of adjustment; expenses are not increased for business and the consumer; religious and secular holidays are stabilized, and the transition from the old to the new order is made easy by the retention of the twelve-month year.

"Our stability is but balance."—Robert Bridges.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

Big business more and more is moving in with the calendar reformers.—Detroit *Times.*

The world today is engaged, through its political, scientific and ecclesiastical representatives, in devising a calendar system as simple for our times and needs as was the calendar adopted by Julius Cæsar for his generation. His calendar was a fixed one, the same for every year.—Wooster (O.) *Record.*

Proposals for an agreement between the three great branches of the Christian church concerning calendar reform have been made public by the Federal Council of Churches.—Hoboken (N. J.) *Observer.*

Germany is now taking calendar reform very seriously.—Omaha *Bee News.*

Into the scrap heap should go the proposed 13-month year, on the ground that it is preposterous. The new calendar must retain the 12-month year.—Atlantic (Ia.) *News Telegraph.*

Any calendar change, if confusion is to be avoided, should be effected by international agreement.—Dallas (Tex.) *Journal.*

Calendar reformers record marked gains in their efforts to ditch the old diurnal score-card left by Julius Cæsar and Pope Gregory.—Pittsburgh *Sun-Telegraph.*

What was good enough for our grandfathers in the arrangement of the year is no longer good enough.—Stamford (Conn.) *Advocate.*

There is reason to believe that the cause of calendar reform is moving on faster than may have been supposed, even if it is overshadowed by other reform movements, some of them with much less chance of success.—Boston *Transcript.*

American interest in calendar reform has been increasing steadily since the subject first came to public attention.—Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph.*

Sponsors of the new calendar are gaining more attention. Of course the world has worried along with the present calendar for several centuries, but this is not a valid reason for refusal to adopt a better one.—Kenosha (Wis.) *News.*

Calendar reform may become one of the burning questions of the hour.—Brooklyn *Eagle.*

We're all for calendar reform. There's no earthly reason why one month should have 28 days, others 30 days, and the rest 31 days.—Parsons (Kan.) *Sun.*

Hitler strongly favors the 12-month, as against the 13-month plan.—Chicago *American.*

A new calendar has a peculiar message for the world today. It is an admonition, a reminder and a source of hope.—Sedalia (Mo.) *Democrat.*

The so-called World Calendar seems to be meeting with much favor. There are many benefits which could be derived from its adoption. It is far from a passing fancy or a fad. The reform is one to be desired in the interests of simplicity and uniformity.—Woonsocket (R. I.) *Call.*

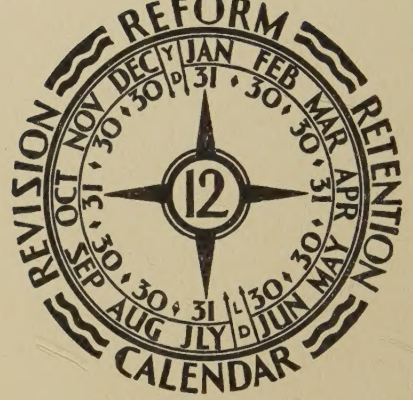
Revision of the calendar may be expected in the not-distant future. Steps already taken to encourage concerted action will, it is hoped, bear fruit.—Nyack (N. Y.) *Journal News.*

The Episcopal convention adopted resolutions favoring a general calendar shake-up, and particularly the stabilization of Easter, which religious organizations have been trying to get back on the temporal gold standard for a long time.—Miami (Fla.) *Herald.*

The new calendar, when it comes, must retain the 12-month year.—Providence *Journal.*

The subject of calendar reform, though it does not lend itself to sensational treatment, is rapidly gaining increased attention among thinking people.—Quebec *Diocesan Gazette.*

While the path to the ultimate reform desired may still be a long one, distinct progress is noted in the creation of public interest and the development of a better public understanding of the reformers' aims.—Wilmington (Calif.) *Press.*



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